

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DIGITAL STILL CAMERA AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING OPERATION
OF SAME

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a digital still camera
and to a method of controlling the operation thereof.

Description of the Related Art

10 Digital still cameras capable of recording voice
data on a recording medium are now well on their way to
being realized. Such digital still cameras are capable
of sensing the image of a subject, recording image data
representing the image of the subject on a memory card
15 and recording voice data, which represents voice
contained in sensed image of the subject, on the memory
card. By reading the image data and voice data that has
been recorded on the memory card from the memory card,
voice represented by the voice data can be output while
20 the image represented by the image data is being
displayed.

In order to output voice, however, the device that
reproduces the image must be equipped with a speaker or
the like for outputting voice. In the absence of a
25 speaker, voice cannot be output even if voice data has
been recorded on the memory card.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is

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According to the present invention, the foregoing object is attained by providing a digital still camera having an image sensing device for sensing the image of a subject and outputting image data representing the image of the subject, and an image recording controller for recording image data, which has been output from the image sensing device, on a recording medium, the camera comprising: a voice input unit for inputting voice and outputting voice data representing voice; a voice recording controller for recording voice data, which has been output from the voice input unit, on the recording medium; a character data generating unit for generating character data representing voice represented by voice data output from the voice input unit; and a character recording controller for recording character data, which has been generated by the character data generating unit, on the recording medium.

The present invention provides also an operation control method suited to the camera described above. Specifically, the invention provides a method of controlling operation of a digital still camera having an image sensing device for sensing the image of a subject and outputting image data representing the image of the subject, and an image recording controller for recording image data, which has been output from the

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The camera may further comprise a second combining unit for combining characters, which are represented by character data that has been generated by the character data generating unit, with an image output from the image sensing device; and a second control unit for controlling the image recording controller and the character recording controller in such a manner that image data representing an image with which characters have been combined by the second combining unit will be recorded on the recording medium.

The camera may further comprise: a determination unit for determining whether the digital still camera has a voice output unit when playback is performed; a second control unit, responsive to a determination by the determination unit to the effect that the camera has a voice output unit, for outputting voice, which is represented by the voice data, from the voice output unit and halting display of characters represented by the character data; and a third control unit, responsive to a determination by the determination unit to the effect that the camera does not have a voice output unit, for controlling a display unit so as to display the characters represented by the character data.

Since characters are not displayed when voice can be output, the characters will not be superimposed on an image.

The camera may further comprise a second reading unit for reading character data that has been recorded

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on the recording medium; a second display unit for displaying characters represented by character data that has been read by the second reading unit; and an erasure control unit responsive to an erase command for erasing
5 voice data, which corresponds to characters being displayed on the second display unit, from the recording medium.

The content of voice corresponding to characters can be ascertained by viewing the characters. Thus a
10 user can decide whether or not to erase voice data without listening to the voice.

The image recording controller may record image data, which has been output from the image sensing device, in response to input of predetermined voice to
15 the voice input unit.

Thus, a command for recording image data can be applied by inputting predetermined voice.

Thus, image data representing an image with which characters have been combined can be recorded on the
20 recording medium. Even if the image playback unit is not equipped with a circuit for combining an image and characters, an image with which characters have been combined can be displayed at the time of image playback.

The camera may further comprise a third reading
25 unit for reading image data, which represents an image with which characters have been combined, from the recording medium; and a second display unit for displaying an image represented by image data that has

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been read by the third reading unit.

Thus, an image with which characters have been combined can be displayed without providing an image playback device separate from the digital still camera.

5 Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures
10 thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the electrical construction of a digital still camera according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the data structure of a memory card according to this embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed at the time of photography according to this embodiment;

20 Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed at the time of playback according to this embodiment;

Fig. 5 shows an example of a reproduced image;

25 Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the electrical construction of a digital still camera according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the data structure of a memory card according to this embodiment;

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Fig. 8 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed at the time of photography according to this embodiment; and

Figs. 9 and 10 are flowcharts illustrating processing executed at the time of playback according to this embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the electrical construction of a digital still camera according to an embodiment of the present invention.

The overall operation of the digital still camera is controlled by a control circuit 20.

The digital still camera includes a shutter-release button 21 which, when pressed, applies a signal indicative thereto to the control circuit 20.

The digital still camera further includes a mode setting switch 22. The latter makes it possible to set various modes, such as an imaging mode, voice recording mode, telop (television opaque projector) recording mode and playback mode. A signal representing the set mode is input to the control circuit 20.

The digital still camera is further provided with a voice erasure function the details of which will be described later. A voice erase command from a voice erase switch 23 also is input to the control circuit 20.

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In the imaging mode, the image of a subject is sensed and the shutter-release button 21 is pressed, whereby image data representing the image of the subject is recorded on a memory card 30. The voice recording mode is for recording voice data, which represents voice, on the memory card 30 together with image data. In the telop recording mode, data representing characters represented by the voice data is recorded on the memory card 30 together with the image data and voice data. The playback mode is for reproducing an image represented by the image data that has been recorded on the recording medium.

Voice is input by a microphone 1 and a voice signal representing voice is output. The voice signal is input to a voice recognition circuit 2 and voice signal processing circuit 5.

The voice recognition circuit 2 includes an analog/digital converter for converting the input analog voice signal to digital voice data. Characters representing voice input to the microphone 1 are recognized from the digital voice data obtained by the conversion. Character codes (text code) representing the recognized characters are generated in the voice recognition circuit 2. The generated character codes are applied to a buffer memory 3, where the codes are stored temporarily.

The character codes are read out of the buffer memory 3 and applied to an image conversion circuit 4.

Character data output from the image conversion circuit 4 is applied to a recorded-data selection circuit 14 via a character data input circuit 11 included in a recording controller 10.

The digital voice data obtained by the conversion is applied to the recorded-data selection circuit 14 via a voice data input circuit 12.

20 The image of a subject is formed on the
photoreceptor surface of a CCD 7 by an imaging lens 6.
A video signal representing the image of the subject is
output from the CCD 7 and input to a video signal
processing circuit 8. The latter subjects the video
25 signal to predetermined video signal processing such as
gamma correction processing, color-balance adjustment
processing and analog/digital signal conversion
processing.

Digital image data representing the image of the subject output from the video signal processing circuit 8 is input to the recorded-data selection circuit 14 via an image data input circuit 13 included in the recording
5 controller 10.

The recorded-data selection circuit 14 selects and outputs the applied character data, voice data or image data. The data output from the recorded-data selection circuit 14 is applied to a file information setting
10 circuit 15, where the data is subjected to processing that generates link data for linking the voice data and image data (e.g., as by using file names that are partially identical). The data output from the file information setting circuit 15 is then recorded on the
15 memory card 30 under the control of a memory control circuit 16.

Fig. 2 illustrates the data structure of the memory card 30.

The memory card 30 includes a header recording area
20 for recording management data, an image data recording area for recording image data, a character data recording area for recording character data and a voice data recording area for recording voice data.

Image data obtained by imaging is recorded in the
25 image data recording area of the memory card 30 by the memory control circuit 16. Further, character data, which represents the content of voice by characters obtained based upon voice recognition processing, is

recorded in the character data recording area.
Furthermore, voice data is recorded in the voice data recording area.

With reference again to Fig. 1, the playback mode
5 is such that image data that has been recorded on the memory card 30 is applied to an image data processing circuit 31, character data that has been recorded is applied to a character data processing circuit 32 and voice data that has been recorded is applied to a voice
10 data processing circuit 33.

The image data processing circuit 31 subjects the data that has been read from the memory card 30 to predetermined image processing such as format conversion processing that is suited to a display unit 35. The
15 character data processing circuit 32 subjects the character data to predetermined character processing such as format conversion processing suited to the display unit 35. Further, the voice data processing circuit 33 subjects the voice data to predetermined
20 processing such as format conversion processing suited to output from a speaker 36.

The image data output from the image data processing circuit 31 and the character data output from the character data processing circuit 32 is applied to
25 an image combining processing circuit 34. The latter subjects the image data and character data to combining processing in such a manner that characters represented by the character data will be displayed on the image

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represented by the image data. By applying the combined image data to the display unit 35, the image with which the characters have been combined will be displayed on the display screen of the display unit 35.

- 5 Further, by applying the voice data output from the voice data processing circuit 33 to the speaker 36, voice represented by the voice data will be output.

Fig. 3 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed when the digital still camera performs
10 photography.

- Whether or not the voice recording mode has been set by the mode setting switch 22 is checked (step 41). If the voice recording mode has not been set ("NO" at step 41), it is considered that the camera has been set
15 merely to the photography mode. If the shutter-release button 21 is pressed, image data obtained as a result of imaging a subject by the CCD 7 will be recorded in the image data recording area of the memory card 30 (step 45). If the voice recording mode has not been set, then
20 voice data is not recorded on the memory card 30.

- If the voice recording mode has been set ("YES" at step 41), then whether the telop recording mode has been set is checked (step 42). If the telop recording mode has been set ("YES" at step 42), then, in response to
25 depression of the shutter-release button 21, the image of the subject is sensed by the CCD 7 and image data representing the image of the subject is obtained and, moreover, input of voice by the microphone 1 starts.

Input of voice is performed for a fixed period of time starting from depression of the shutter-release button 21.

Voice data representing voice is obtained, in the manner set forth above, from the voice signal output by the microphone 1. In the telop recording mode, character data representing characters which indicate the content of voice represented by the voice signal also is generated.

Thus, in the telop recording mode, image data representing the image of a subject, voice data representing voice and character data for representing the content of voice by characters are obtained. These items of image data, voice data and character data are selected successively by the recorded-data selection circuit 14 and recorded on the memory card 30. The obtained items of image data, voice data and character data are recorded in the image data recording area, voice data recording area and character data recording area, respectively, of the memory card 30 (step 44). It goes without saying that data indicating the corresponding relationship among the corresponding items of image data, voice data and character data is recorded in the header area of the memory card 30, as described above.

If the voice recording mode has been set but the telop recording mode has not ("NO" at step 42), voice is input by the microphone 1 but voice recognition

processing by the voice recognition circuit 2 is not executed. Accordingly, character data representing characters indicative of the content of voice is not obtained. Image data representing the image of the
5 subject is recorded in the image data recording area of memory card 30 and voice data is recorded in the voice data recording area of memory card 30 (step 43).

In the embodiment set forth above, image data or the like is recorded on the memory card 30 in response
10 to depression of the shutter-release button 21. However, an arrangement may be adopted in which image data or the like is recorded on the memory card 30 in response to input of predetermined voice to the microphone 1. In this case, voice data representing
15 voice that triggers recording of image data would be stored in a prescribed memory beforehand and image data would be recorded on the memory card 30 in response to a match between voice data representing entered voice and the voice data that has been stored.

20 Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed by the digital still camera at the time of playback.

Image data is read out of the memory card 30 loaded in the digital still camera, and is given to the display
25 unit 35 via the image data processing circuit 31 and image combining processing circuit 34. The image represented by the image data that has been read out is displayed on the display screen of the display unit 35.

25 If both voice data and character data corresponding
to the image data has been recorded on the memory card
30 ("YES" at both steps 52 and 53), then the voice data
and character data corresponding to the selected image

data is read out of the memory card 30. The items of image data, character data and voice data that have been read out are applied to the image data processing circuit 31, character data processing circuit 32 and voice data processing circuit 33, respectively. As described above, various processing is executed and the items of image data and voice data are combined in the image combining processing circuit 34. The image data with which the character data has been combined is applied to the display unit 35. As a result, an image combined with telop characters 37, which are represented by the character data, is displayed on the display screen of the display unit 35, as shown in Fig. 5. Further, voice data is applied to the speaker 36 in conformity with the display of the image so that voice conforming to the telop characters 37 is output (step 55).

If there is no character data corresponding to image data ("NO" at step 53), image data that has been read out of the memory card 30 is applied to the display unit 35 so that the image is displayed. Since there is no character data corresponding to the read image data, telop characters are not displayed. Since there is voice data corresponding to the read image data, voice represented by this voice data is output from the speaker 36 (step 54).

Furthermore, it is determined whether a voice erase command has been applied by the voice erase switch 23

(step 57). In a case where telop characters are being displayed when a voice erase command is applied ("YES" at step 57), voice data representing voice corresponding to these telop characters is erased from the memory card 30 (step 58). The content of voice can be checked by observing the telop characters. Unnecessary voice can be erased from the memory card 30 without listening to it.

In the embodiment described above, the digital still camera is provided with the speaker 36 and therefore voice represented by voice data is output. It goes without saying, however, that voice will not be output if the speaker 36 has not been provided. Since telop characters indicating the content of voice are displayed on the image even if the playback device is not provided with a speaker, it is still possible to ascertain the content of voice.

Further, in the embodiment described above, character data representing characters in the form of an image has been recorded on the memory card 30. However, character codes may be recorded on the memory card 30.

Figs. 6 to 9 illustrate another embodiment of the present invention. According to the above-described embodiment, character data is combined with image data when an image is reproduced. With the embodiment shown in Figs. 6 to 9, however, image data is combined with character data at the time of recording and the image data with which the character data has been combined is

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recorded on the memory card 30.

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the electrical construction of the digital still camera according to this embodiment. Components identical with those shown in Fig. 1 are designated by like reference characters and need not be described again. Fig. 7 illustrates the data structure of the memory card 30.

Fig. 8 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed when photography is performed using the digital still camera performs shown in Fig. 6, and Fig. 9 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed when playback is performed using the digital still camera shown in Fig. 6. Processing steps identical with those shown in Figs. 3 and 4 are designated by like step numbers and need not be described again.

Items of image data, voice data and character data are obtained in the telop recording mode ("YES" at step 42 in Fig. 8) in a manner similar to that of the above-described embodiment. These items of image data, voice data and character data are applied to a data combining circuit 24. The latter combines the character data with the image data, whereby there is obtained image data representing an image with which telop characters have been combined (step 46 in Fig. 8).

The memory card 30 has the header recording area, image data recording area and voice data recording area.

Image data with which the character data has been combined is recorded in the image data recording area of

memory card 30. Further, voice data is recorded in the voice data recording area (step 47 in Fig. 8). Thus, voice data alone is not recorded on the memory card 30.

Image data with which character data has thus been
5 combined is read out of the memory card 30 and applied to the display unit 35 via the character data processing circuit 32. At playback, the image with which telop characters have been combined can be displayed on the display screen of the display unit 35 (steps 55, 56A in
10 Fig. 9) without executing processing for combining the character data with the image data. Further, it goes without saying that if voice data is present, then voice is output by applying the voice data to the speaker 36 (step 55 in Fig. 9).

15 This embodiment is useful when a device exclusively for playback does not have an image combining function. That is, when the playback device does not have an image combining function, telop characters cannot be combined with and displayed on an image. In this embodiment,
20 however, image data with which telop characters have already been combined is produced in advance and recorded on the memory card 30. At playback, image combining processing is unnecessary. This means that image data with which telop characters have been
25 combined can be displayed even with a playback device not having an image combining function.

Though each of the above-described circuits is implemented by hardware, some or all of these circuits

may be implemented by software.

Fig. 10 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed when playback is performed by this digital still camera.

- 5 In a manner similar to that described above, a playback image is selected (step 61). It is then determined whether the digital still camera has a speaker (step 62).

- 10 If the camera has a speaker ("YES" at step 62), voice is output from the speaker and an image without telop characters is displayed (step 63). If the camera does not have a speaker ("NO" at step 62), voice output is halted and an image with telop characters is displayed (step 64). When the camera has a speaker,
15 telop characters are not displayed. This means that telop characters will not interfere with viewing of the image.

- 20 As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.